distorting domestic support and export subsidies by developed countries, the market access opportunities for developing countries in the international market have remained modest. Some developed countries have also been applying non-tariff barriers to restrict imports of agricultural products.

On the whole, under the existing provisions of the WTO Agreement on Agriculture India's domestic policy for the agriculture sector has by and large not been constrained by the commitments undertaken under any of the three pillars, market access, domestic support and export competition. India's exports receive Most Favoured Nation and national treatment in WTO Meber Countires. The WTO also has a time-bound dispute settlement machanism to resolve any disputes between Members.

The on-going negotiations in agriculture are being carried out on the basis of Member countries' experience in the implementation of the Agreement on Agriculture. India's negotiating proposals are submitted after detailed consultations with all stakeholders.

In the on-going negotiations on the Agreement on Agriculture, India, along with like-minded WTO Members, therefore, seeks to correct the asymmetries in the Agreement on Agriculture through substantial reduction in all forms of trade-distorting domestic support by developed countries and the elimination of export subsidies, except export subsidies provided by all developing countries to reduce their high costs of marketing, including handling, upgrading and other processing costs, and costs of transport and freight permitted under the existing provisions which would remain without reduction commitment. India has also proposed that food and livelihood security concerns of developing countries should be safeguarded, and substantial improvements in market access in products of export interest to developing countries should be agreed.

Contribution in World Trade

1507. SHRIMATI SARLA MAHESHWARI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what is India's contribution in World Trade and joining WTO regime; and

(b) the details of the position/contribution in World Trade, country-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI SATYABRATA MOOKHERJEE): (a) Comparative picture of India's contribution to World Trade in 1995, when WTO was established, and in 2002 is indicated below:—

($ Billion)

	1995	2002
World Exports	507.000	6424
Indian Exports	30.630	50
% Contribution of Indian exports	0.6	0.8

Source: WTO Report

(b) The details of position/contribution in world trade country-wise in respect of major trading countries is given the table 1 and table 2 annexed.

Leading Exporters in Merchandise Trade, 2002

(Billion dollars and percentage)

Table No. 1

Rank	Exporters	Value	Share	Annual % Change
1	2	3	4	5
1.	United States	693.5	10.8	-5
2.	Germany	612.2	9.5	7
3.	Japan	416.0	6.5	3
4.	France	329.5	5.1	2
5.	China	325.6	5.1	22
6.	United Kingdom	275.9	4.3	1
7.	Canada	252.5	3.9	-3
8.	Italy	252.0	3.9	5
9.	Netherlands	243.4	3.8	5

1	2	3	4	5
10.	Belgium	213.2	3.3	12
11.	Hong Kong, China domestic	200.6	3.1	5
	exports	16.7	0.3	-18
	re-exports	183.9	2.9	8
12.	Korea, Rep. of	162.5	2.5	8
13.	Mexico	160.8	2.5	1
14.	Chinese Taipei	130.3	2.0	6
15.	Singapore	125.6	2.0	3
	Domestic exports	67.0	1.0	1
	re-exports	58.6	0.9	5
16.	Spain	118.9	1.9	2
17.	Russian Fed.	106.9	1.7	4
18.	Malaysia	95.7	1.5	9
19.	Ireland	88.6	1.4	7
20.	Switzerland	87.6	1.4	7
21.	Sweden	80.7	1.3	7
22.	Austria	79.1	1.2	12
23.	Saudi Arabia	73.9	1.2	1
24.	Thailand	68.6	1.1	5
25.	Australia	65.0	1.0	3
26.	Brazil	60.4	0.9	4
27.	Norway	60.3	0.9	2
28.	Denmark	56.8	0.9	10
29.	Indonesia	52.0	0.8	0
30.	India	50.0	0.8	15
	Total of above	5538	86.2	-
	World	6424	100.0	4

a Retained imports are defined as imports less re-exports,
b Imports are valued f.o.b.
c Includes significant re-exports or imports for re-export.
Soure: WTO International Trade Statistics, 2002.

Leading Importers in Merchandise Trade, 2002

(Billion dollars and percentage)

Table No. 2

Rank	Importers	Value	Share	Annual % Change
1	2	3	4	5
1.	United States	1202.5	18.0	2
2.	Germany	493.3	7.4	1
3.	United Kingdom	339.8	5.1	2
4.	Japan	336.4	5.0	-4
5.	France	326.4	4.9	-1
6.	China	295.2	4.4	21
7.	Italy	241.1	3.6	4
8.	Canada	227.6	3.4	0
9.	Netherlands	217.7	3.3	4
10.	Hong Kong, China retained	208.6	3.1	3
	imports[a]	24.7	0.4	-21
11.	Belgium	195.7	2.9	10
12.	Mexico	176.5	2.6	0
13.	Spain	153.7	2.3	-1
14.	Korea, Republic of	152.1	2.3	8
15.	Singapore	116.2	1.7	0
	retained imports	57.7	0.9	-5
16.	Chinese Taipei	112.6	1.7	5
17.	Switzerland	83.5	1.2	-1
18.	Malaysia	80.2	1.2	9
19.	Austria	77.7	1.2	4
20.	Australia	72.7	1.1	14
21.	Sweden	65.9	1.0	4
22.	Thailand	64.5	1.0	4

1	2	3	4	5
23.	Russian Federation	60.0	0.9	12
24.	India	56.3	0.8	12
25.	Poland	54.8	0.8	9
26.	Ireland	51.9	0.8	9
27.	Brazil	49.9	0.7	-15
28.	Denmark	49.9	0.7	9
29.	Turkey	48.8	0.7	18
30.	Czech Republic[b]	40.6	0.6	11
	Total of i above[c]	5651	84.5	-
	World[c]	6685	100.0	3

a Retained imports are defined as imports less re-exports, b Imports are valued f.o.b.

c Includes significant re-exports or imports for re-export. Soure: WTO International Trade Statistics, 2002.

Agro-Export Zones

† 1508. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number and details of the Agro-Export Zones identified in the country, State-wise;

(b) the details of the Central assistance being provided to the State Governments for the success of such Agro-Export Zones;

(c) whether some Agro-Export Zones have been identified in Uttaranchal also; and

(d) if so, the details of the assistance being provided to the State in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI SATYABRATA MOOKHERJEE): (a) 48 Agro-Export Zones (AEZs) have been sanctioned for being set up in 19 different States. State-wise and product-wise details are given in the Statement enclosed (*See* below).

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.